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日一十二月三年寅甲

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 16th, 1914.

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[609]

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 11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "
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 1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
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 2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
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[261]

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81]

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[363]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication by evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous or undated communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

Mow Fung.—On the 15th inst., at No. 12, Hill Road (near the University), EDWIN, the beloved wife of EDWARD MOW FUNG, aged 36 years. The funeral will leave the house at 2 p.m. to-day (Thursday), for the Pokfulam Christian Cemetery.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1914.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S attitude towards the state of affairs existing in Mexico has now been more strongly criticised than in the United States. It has been manifestly weak and vacillating. While refusing formal recognition of General HUERTA's status as Provisional President of Mexico, a position which he fills according to well-

established and recognised Mexican forms and practices—he has in fact repeatedly recognised HUERTA's authority in practice. President WILSON held HUERTA responsible for the murder of VERGARA, the Texas rancher who was executed by Mexican federal troops, and in the latest affair at Tampico President

WILSON again held HUERTA responsible for the arrest of American Marines by his own troops. HUERTA himself appears to have made amends by ordering a salute to the United States flag, and in numerous lands, and when he appears in Hongkong he is assured of a hearty reception. This versatile mimic and comedian actually guarantees his audiences several hours' laughter. Something "light and airy" will be very welcome in two months' time.

to his own judgment. Hence President WILSON has deemed it necessary to make an imposing naval demonstration in Mexican waters, though the telegram adds that the President is "not disposed to use this force except in the last resort." That goes without the saying. The interesting point is as to what the effect of the intervention will be. Is it to support the authority of HUERTA, who has given the order for the American flag to be saluted, but whose occupation of the office of President the United States refuses to recognise; or would intervention by the United States mean a virtual annexation of the territory, notwithstanding all the assurances which have been given that the United States Government has no wish to annex a foot of Mexican territory? A little more than a month ago when a Senator from the State of New Mexico affirmed that more than a hundred Americans and other foreigners had been killed or outraged in Mexico during the revolutions, and urged armed intervention, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate declared that armed intervention would mean war, and one of the Senators from Texas, who affirmed that the majority of the people in his State were in hearty accord with President WILSON'S Mexican policy, added that bad as conditions already were in Mexico they would be a hundred times worse if the United States went to war there. That is quite likely, and the more the situation is studied the plainer it appears that it was most unfortunate that the President of the United States should have found himself unable to join with the other powers in according support to the man who, according to Mexican forms and practices, became Provisional President of the country and has since continued to hold that position. Those Americans who disagree with the "unreasonably altruistic" policy of their President take the view that there is every reason to suppose that with the recognition of the United States Government HUERTA would have been able to get whatever funds were required—and it is admitted that very large amounts would be needed—to restore order in Mexico. Furthermore, it is considered that refusal to do that must always be held to be the direct cause of the condition of anarchy and resulting destruction of life and property which has now continued for two years, with no prospect of any change.

H.M.S. *Moorhen* after refitting at Hongkong returned to Canton yesterday.

Capt. C. G. Woodhouse, of the 128th Baluchistan Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley leaves for Home this morning, travelling via Siberia, and expects to be away about seven months.

A Japanese became obstreperous at Wanchai and was taken into custody. At the Magistracy yesterday he was fined \$10.

It is reported that Mr. A. H. Collinson, Engineer-in-Chief of the Canton-Hankow Section of the Hukwang Railway, is giving up his post, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. A. G. Cox, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The promotion of Commodore Ricardo to flag rank places a naval A.D.C. ship at the disposal of the Admiralty. This, it is understood, will be conferred on Commodore Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G., now in charge of Hongkong Dockyard.

Mr. A. C. Pearson, the Governor-designate of British North Borneo, was on a visit to Peking recently in connection with the emigration of Northern Chinese coolies. He expressed himself, says a Peking paper, as much gratified at the arrangements made by China to help the B. N. Borneo Chartered Company in developing its country.

Frivolity Freear, who last paid a visit to Hongkong about ten years ago, since when he has introduced his frivolities into almost all conceivable parts of the world, was in the Colony yesterday en route for Shanghai. He will return to Hongkong in about two months' time and entertain Theatre Royal audiences with a programme which will be thoroughly entertaining if only on account of its novelty. The lonely entertainer, who is a brother of the popular Home comedienne, Louie Freear, has appeared before Royalty and Royal representatives on several occasions, and in numerous lands, and when he appears in Hongkong he is assured of a hearty reception. This versatile mimic and comedian actually guarantees his audiences several hours' laughter. Something "light and airy" will be very welcome in two months' time.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., who is going Home on short leave, departs to-day.

To-night the first performance of "Betsy" is to be given at the Theatre Royal by a talented company of local amateurs, none of whom we believe have previously appeared on the local stage. We hear good accounts of the rehearsals, and good houses are expected, more especially as the proceeds are to be devoted to deservng local charities.

A Chinese, who was apparently in pressing need of money, hit upon a plan to attain the required end. He gold-washed a silver ring, and conveyed it to a pawnbroker's shop, attempting to palm it off on the man behind the counter as a gold ring. The latter examined the ring, saw what had been done with it, and quietly called a policeman. The latter took charge of the wily one, whose ruse was successful in so far that at the Magistracy yesterday the Magistrate ordered that he be lodged and fed in Victoria Goal for three months.

THE TIGER ONCE MORE.

The tiger was seen by three little European children on Tuesday, just below Mr. Craddock's garden. The children were Annie Miller and her little brother—the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Findlay Miller—and the little son of Capt. and Mrs. Dunbar. While they were at the spot indicated above, Annie Miller, the oldest of the three children, who was on the path, heard a rustling in the grass. She for a moment assumed it to be one of her little companions, but almost immediately a long yellow tail bobbed up, and then the tiger rose but a few yards away from her. She saw her companions a short distance away and called to them to scream, with the object of frightening the tiger, and as they all screamed and ran the tiger bounded down the valley and disappeared in the bush.

Several sportsmen have from time to time spent a good many hours on the hillside in the hope of getting a shot at the animal—or animals, for two have been reported—but they have not been rewarded with a sight of Stripes. There is plenty of evidence that a tiger haunts the vicinity of Mount Gough, and it is quite times that some systematic effort was made to rid the Colony of this undesirable visitor. Could not some of the men of the Indian regiments—which must include many who have had experience as *shikaris*—be employed to beat the area and give some good shot the opportunity which several sportsmen have recently sought in vain?

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 14th.
DEMISE OF EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF JAPAN.—In the afternoon of the 13th, a telegram was received by the Japanese Consul-General notifying him of the death of H.M. the Empress-Dowager of Japan. The information was conveyed to the Tutuh, who immediately sent a letter of condolence to the Consul-General and deputed a representative to call at the Consulate to express his sympathy. The flags at the various Government offices were also half-masted.

THE CEMENT WORKS.
A meeting of the members of the Currency Notes Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Li Hon Fan, Commissioner of Education, presiding. Amongst other business discussed, it was decided that, as only such a small number of persons had given notice of their intention to participate in the auction of the Cement Works, which was advertised to take place on the 15th, the date of sale would be postponed till the 15th day of May.

At about 7 p.m. yesterday a thunderstorm suddenly set in with a heavy downpour of rain. This was followed by a typhoon of strong hurricane force, which continued to blow for quite half an hour. In the city about 20 telephone poles were blown down, and telephonic communication between certain parts of the city was consequently interrupted. Most of the markets, awnings and porches, which are abundantly erected at this time of the year for keeping out the sun, were badly damaged. A wall in the Tutuh's Yamen also collapsed as a result of the typhoon. Beyond this, no serious damage seems to have been done ashore, whilst only slight accidents are reported to have occurred in the harbour, timely precaution having been taken by the boat people.

THE PAY OF THE TROOPS.
It is reported that the authorities have decided to make a change in the Army Pay System, viz. to pay 38 sub-officers to a soldier drawing pay at present of \$10 in notes. The officers will receive 20 or 30 per cent. of their pay in small coins, according to the financial position of the Government from time to time, but officers drawing pay of \$200 will continue to be paid in Government notes. This change will necessitate about \$900,000 in silver coins every month, and the authorities have been discussing the possibility of increasing the mint's output. It is said that the change is proposed to take effect from the 15th of this month. This proposal was put forward some months ago, but nothing has materialized.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE OKUMA CABINET.

TOKYO, April 15th.

A Cabinet has been formed as follows:—

Prime Minister..... Count Okuma.
Minister for Home Affairs.....
Foreign Affairs..... Baron Kato.
Finance..... Mr. Wakatsuki.
Army..... General Oka.
Navy..... Admiral Yatsushiro.
Justice..... Mr. Onaki.
Education..... Mr. Ikki.
Agriculture..... Viscount Oura.
Communications..... Mr. Takekoshi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICAN LOAN BILL.

AMENDMENT TO EXCLUDE NYASSALAND DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 15th.

At the Committee stage of the East Africa Loan Bill, Mr. J. Wedgwood (L.) moved an amendment to omit Nyassaland from the Bill on the ground that it would never be a whitman's country.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies emphasised that roads and railways were necessary for the development of Nyassaland, and they would benefit the natives as much as the white men. Nyassaland was well entitled to share in the loan, as she contributed greatly to the industry of Great Britain. The loan would not cost the British taxpayer a penny.

The amendment was defeated by a majority of 141, the voting being 186 to 25.

As the debate proceeded it became evident that a number of amendments, mostly by Mr. Wedgwood, would be put down. One of Mr. Wedgwood's amendments, enabling the money to be spent on mineral resources, was rejected by 157 votes to 32, the Hon. J. Scott Montagu (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) declaring that the £2,000,000 provided by the loan would not be adequate.

Mr. Hogge moved the restricting of the expenditure to works owned and controlled by the Governments of the Protectorates.

Mr. Montagu approved of the principle of the amendment, but said the Government should have a free hand. There might be a case, though it was unlikely, when it would be more advantageous to employ a private company.

The Colonial Secretary said there was no possibility of financing private individuals for their own profit, but it was for the Government, both at Home and in the Colonies, to take the best steps for providing suitable means for communication.

This amendment was rejected by 137 to 45.

The debate was adjourned after three clauses had been adopted.

THE ARREST OF AMERICAN MARINES.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

The Federal Commander at Tampico is making difficulties about saluting the American flag. He contends that an apology is sufficient.

Further investigations are to be made into the arrest of American Marines before the Government take further action in demanding the salute.

All the ships of the Atlantic Fleet are at Hampton Roads, and the transport *Hancock*, with 600 Marines, is at New Orleans. The battleship *South Carolina*, en route from San Domingo, was intercepted by means of wireless and ordered to Tampico. The torpedo flotilla at Pensacola has also been ordered to be in readiness to join the battleships at Tampico at short notice.

Admiral Badger will have over a score of large warships in Mexican waters. It is believed that President Wilson is not disposed to use force except as a last resort.

JUAREZ, April 15th.
General Villa defeated the Federals at San Pedro, North of Torreon, after a battle lasting nine days. The losses on both sides are estimated at 3,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

THE ANTI-PATRONS RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, April 15th.

The fourth Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service has been issued, and deals with the Home Civil Service. The Report recommends a closer co-ordination of the educational systems and the Civil Service examinations, and greater facilities for progress from primary to secondary schools and Universities. When a person is appointed, through patronage, to a high administrative position, a statement of his qualifications, etc., must be laid before Parliament. There are various similar regulations restricting patronage in professional and technical appointments.

SCOTCH EXPRESS MEETS WITH DISASTER.

COLLIDES AND RUNS ON TO A GOLF COURSE.

LONDON, April 15th.

An accident occurred to a Scotch express at Burntisland. When going at high speed the express collided with an engine which was shunting, and left the rails, the engine, four vans, and a carriage landing in a golf course. The driver and fireman of the express were killed, and eight passengers, most of whom were natives of Dundee, were injured.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN TO THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 15th.

Mr. Asquith was given an ovation on re-taking his seat in the House of Commons after his unopposed return for East Fife.

The business of the week is mostly routine, consequently the Ulster Unionist Members of Parliament will remain with the Volunteers.

MINISTER AND THE PREMIER'S UNOPPOSED RETURN.

LONDON, April 15th.

Mr. Hobhouse, the new Postmaster-General, speaking at Swadlingcote, said that the unchallenged return of Mr. Asquith showed that the Government's policy was approved. The verdict had been decisive, and the Government meant to act accordingly.

BOXING FIASCO.

PARIS, April 15th.

Mr. George Mitchell, the son of a sporting Bradford millowner, who fought Carpentier, the French champion, was beaten in the first round.

Mr. Mitchell won a wager by lasting 95 seconds. He was knocked down four times by hard punches on the jaw and body before his seconds threw up the towel.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS WOUNDED.

LONDON, April 15th.

During Volunteer manoeuvres in Ulster two Volunteers were wounded by blank cartridges.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 15th.

The King is rapidly increasing his strength, and is well on the way to recovery.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League was held last evening, when the Hon. Secretary reported that nine Clubs participated in the Shield Competition, the only changes from the preceding year being the inclusion of the Olympic, which was balanced by Queen's College dropping out. The Shield was won by the Civil Service, who went through all their rounds without suffering a single defeat; a very creditable performance. With one exception, all the thirty-six fixtures were completed, though this entailed playing right on into August. Unfortunately, owing to wet weather and other circumstances, it was found impossible to complete the season by the usual match Champions v. Rest of League. The accounts show a balance in hand of \$45.90.

The relay race for Indian troops, which is included in the programme of the R.G.A. sports of Saturday, is for one team of four per battalion. The competitors will run successively 220, 220, 440, and lastly the half mile.

["DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD" SERVICE.]

CHINA SERVICE.

JAPAN DEMANDING A RAILWAY CONCESSION TO CANTON.

PEKING, April 15th.

The Peking *Jih Pao* says that Japan, after agreeing to the British concession for the construction of a railway from Ningpo to Changsha, now demands a similar concession for a railway line from Chekiang province to Canton, running along the coast.

The work on the new railway line from Ningpo to Changsha commences in May.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

PEKING, April 15th.

Yen Hui Ching telegraphed to Liang Tung Jon from Berlin on the 7th of April that he had left, but that he was ready to accept an advisory post only, not a responsible one.

REBEL LEADER WITH HIS OWN PAPER CURRENCY.

PEKING, April 15th.

Lu Hui Sheng, a rebel leader, has returned from Japan to Shanghai with \$100,000 in paper money of his own make in notes of ten, five and one dollar denominations; also with bombs, ammunition and other explosives.

THE FORCE SENT AGAINST "WHITE WOLF."

PEKING, April 15th.

The Commander-in-Chief against "White Wolf," Lu Chien Chang, left yesterday with 10,000 men, partly of the guards, for Tung-kuan, where he will take up his headquarters. The troops were conveyed thither in three railway trains.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN THE EPIRUS.

LONDON, April 14th.

In consequence of the suppression of the Greeks by the Albanians and of the pending evacuation of the northern Epirus, it is held to be desirable to place the orthodox population of Albania under Russian protection. Many voices are raised in Russia in favour of this course.

DIPLOMATS AT CORFU.

BERLIN, April 14th.

The invitation extended by H.M. the Kaiser to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Wangenheim, who has already left for Corfu, is deemed of great importance in connection with the Aegean Islands question.

The Greek Minister, Mr. Storiz, has arrived at Corfu, and the Imperial Chancellor, Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, will arrive to-morrow.

GREECE AND THE EPIRUS.

BERLIN, April 14th.

The Epirote attack on Koritza has been disapproved by the Greek Government and M. Logothopoulos, and the Government has punished the soldiers just returned from Koritza.

THE POWERS AND THE NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

BERLIN, April 14th.

The Powers of the Triple Alliance, in identical messages to the Triple Alliance, propose a revision of the draft of the Note to Greece and Turkey.

RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENING IN ITALY.

BERLIN, April 14th.

A general railway strike is pending in Italy.

OBITUARY.

BERLIN, April 14th.

Professor Fischer, founder of the East Asiatic Museum, died at Cologne.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—

Li Kam Chun \$25

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WM. REES DAVIES, K.C.), MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PLAINTIFFS), AND MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

A CHINESE PARTNERSHIP ACTION.

Ho Chiu, alias Ho Yui Tong, appellant, v. Ho Sau Lam, alias Ho Ngok Lau, respondent. This was a motion for leave to appeal to Privy Council from a decree of the Full Court dated 4th April made in the action in favour of the respondent.

Mr. Eldor, Potter and Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Leo d'Almada) were for appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. J. Albaster (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the respondents.

In the original action, arising out of a partnership action, the Chief Justice decided in favour of the appellant. This judgment was subsequently reversed by the Full Court, though the Chief Justice dissented from this decision, and the appellants now appealed for leave to apply to the Privy Council on the reversal judgment.

Mr. Potter, in applying for leave to appeal, remarked that the majority of the paragraphs in the petition were historical, and the judgment of the Full Court was also set out. There was, he added, no question as to the value of the property.

The Chief Justice—You merely make this appeal as a right?

Mr. Potter said that this was so and also handed in a formal verifying affidavit. He asked for leave on the usual terms as to security for costs.

Mr. Albaster said he understood that the usual terms were that the other side should pay their (the respondent's) costs, on the usual undertaking.

The leave to appeal was granted on condition that the usual rules should be complied with.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WM. REES DAVIES, K.C.

THE \$85,000 CLAIM.

The Great Western Smelting Co., of San Francisco, v. T. P. Marques of Macao. This was an action in which plaintiffs claimed \$85,452, balance due under a guarantee for the payment of \$200,000, given by the defendant that Messrs. Arnold & Co., Hongkong, would pay the amount.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) were for plaintiffs, and Mr. E. H. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) were for the defendant.

The Chief Justice decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pollock now applied for a stay of proceedings pending the hearing of the appeal referred to in another notice of motion. In that case, he added, the respondents in the original action, who were parties to the appeal, were parties to the appeal, and it was obvious that the amount of the claim should not be paid over and paid out to them, they being out of the Colony. The amount which plaintiffs paid into Court previously as security for costs should also remain in Court. With regard to the terms of the stay, if it were granted he would of course be quite willing, before the appeal came on, to pay into Court the amount of the judgment claim, or securities, to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the amount of the judgment claim, and costs, the taxed costs. He mentioned securities as an alternative to cash being paid. If money was paid into Court it did not carry any security at all. The amount of the judgment was something like \$85,000. That was a big sum, and the question of interest on that amount came in, which was a most important consideration. As regards the question of taxed costs, and the costs of that appeal, he wanted to be quite fair. If the other side desired it, instead of that amount being paid into Court—the taxed costs—it could be paid over to the San Francisco Company, with the undertaking to refund. As regards the money paid into Court as security, for the plaintiffs' respondents for costs, that sum, he submitted, should remain in Court pending the appeal. As to the \$85,000 odd, he submitted it would be reasonable to give them a fair time to pay that money, and perhaps permission would be given for them to pay that amount into Court a fortnight before the appeal came on. Seeing that the Court of Appeal would be sitting in June, that would mean that they would pay the amount in within six weeks. Again, in view of the largeness of the amount, he did not think it unreasonable that his Lordship should be asked to make an order that instead of paying cash they should put up security as satisfaction. His client would rather put up security.

Mr. Sharp remarked that any amounts which were paid into Court in such cases also carried interest, at the rate of 8 per cent. Upon those terms he was prepared to withdraw the objection which he could legally make to the application for their taking security in lieu of cash. He agreed to the course suggested by his learned friend so long as his clients were not prejudiced in a pecuniary sense. He wanted a course adopted which would not leave his clients in a worse pecuniary position than they would be if the money was paid to them direct.

Mr. Pollock's application was subsequently granted on the understanding that the usual rate of interest, 8 per cent., should be paid on the money paid into Court, and one month is to be allowed for the security for the \$85,000 to be put up. The money already paid into Court will continue to remain there pending the appeal.

SEQUEL TO "CHILDIR" PIRACY.

CAPTAIN PROSECUTED FOR CARRYING TOO MANY PASSENGERS.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander Basil Taylor, the master of the s.s. *Childar*, which vessel, it will be recalled, was pirated when six hours out of Hongkong en route for Swatow, was charged with having on board more passengers than was allowed by his port clearance, which entitled him to carry fifty persons. The China Steam Navigation Co., the charterers of the vessel, were also charged with unlawfully and knowingly consenting to the same.

Mr. Lewis, (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) defended on both counts. Late-Sergeant Moody spoke to visiting the *Childar* at 7 a.m. on March 16th, and ascertained that the ship was due to set sail at 10.30 a.m. the same morning. At 10 o'clock he returned to the boat and remained alongside. The vessel was then working cargo. He went away and returned at 12.30, and found the ship had gone.

Inspector Gordon stated that at 1 p.m. on the 16th he boarded the *Childar* at West Point anchorage, and the master reported to him that a piracy had been committed after he cleared from Hongkong with a clearance of 50 passengers. On returning to Hongkong without having reached his destination, he had 110 passengers, which number was 60 in excess of the clearance.

In answer to Mr. Lewis, witness said the Harbour Office was closed on Saturday afternoon and the whole of Sunday, and he admitted that the captain explained to him that other passengers came aboard on Sunday morning, and that they were not able to clear the ship.

Mr. Lewis observed that there was an alternative, and that was to refuse to take the extra passengers or delay the boat until the following Monday.

Witness added that the information concerning the clearance had been in possession of the authorities ever since the ship had returned, but there had been no charge made until the present one. He had told the master he had committed an offence, but he never went any further, or gave information which would lead the master to expect that any charge would be preferred.

Det-Sgt. Pincoff said he counted the passengers and they totalled 115. Mr. Lewis submitted the offence was quite technical and asked for only a formal conviction.

Capt. Neilson, the master, said he did not know there were more than 50 passengers. Those who came on board were supplied with tickets from the Company's office ashore.

Yung Ling Kew, manager for the Company, said he originally gave instructions for 50 passengers, and at that time he had only sold 23 tickets. On Sunday morning several Chinese brokers came to him, with the result that he issued 23 tickets, of which 12 were returned when the vessel sailed.

The Magistrate reserved his decision until this morning.

CHARGE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, four Chinese (three men and a woman) were charged with being concerned in the piracy of the *Childar*.

Inspector Gerrard said that the *Childar* had gone to Bangkok and they could do nothing until her return. He asked for a week's remand.

His Worship expressed a desire to know the facts of the case, and the Inspector said that the female defendant had a son, who would give evidence as to meetings at his mother's house in Yaumatei in connection with the piracy. He took the police to Macao and there pointed out some pawnshops, had been identified by the informers, and in all probability it would be identified by the comrades of the *Childar*. The only one of the defendants who was suspected of being on the *Childar* at the time of the piracy was the second man.

His Worship accordingly remanded the case for a week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SERMONS ON STONES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 15th April, 1914.
Dear Mr. Editor—Keep it up! Keep it up! Keep it up!!! Let them loose, both the Lion and the Unicorn, and allow them to ramble all around the town.

Really your sermons on stones have given me to breathe, despite the stuffy, murky, foggy atmosphere prevailing. Don't let him go! For goodness, gracious sake don't let him go, keep him at it, as long as he can write such a perfectly balanced and delicious mixture of sense and nonsense as you have served up these last two or three days.

Talk of Carols, Christmas Carols or any old Carols, we just love them whenever they come, even if in the form of buns adorned by a mighty cross (it is spelled with an e and a capital C thought). Anyhow, don't let him go! We welcome him with open arms and fair would hold him in a fond embrace whilst sitting at his feet. Did you say, six? No, I've only had two, just enough to make me impatient for more. Yes, I think intervals of about twenty-four hours will do nicely—Yours,

THE SHRIMP.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD.

The 11th ordinary yearly meeting of the above was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, yesterday. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, Mr. A. E. Griffin and Mr. W. G. Darby, General Manager (members of the Consulting Committee); and Messrs. W. D. Jupp, H. W. Kennett, W. Russell, O. Baptista, A. W. Gibb, A. M. du Silva, T. Forrest, and C. C. Stark.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said:—The report and accounts of the Company, together with the auditor's certificate, have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission we will take them as read. I am glad to say that the Company's operations for last year show a better result than they have done for some time. It is a pleasure to us to be able to recommend the payment of a somewhat larger dividend without interfering with our policy of making liberal provision for depreciation. You will note that we recommend the formation of a fund to insure our fleet of launches and lighters. We hope to be able to make additions to this fund from time to time, and by this means to gradually eliminate the considerable amount we now have to pay annually by way of premium. I feel confident that this recommendation will have your approval. Some time ago we decided that it would be desirable to make certain alterations in the method of keeping our accounts, more especially at our branches, and as a result of this you will note a considerable increase under the heading of management and office expenses. This is due to all the administration charges at our branches being for the first time shown in full in the accounts. You will also note from the auditor's certificate that the accounts kept at our branches are subject to local audit before being sent here. The improvement to which I have already referred in the Company's balance sheet is not due to any special cause. Towards the end of last year there was a moderate recovery of the timber market in China; we have had no local losses to provide for, and we have continued to make satisfactory headway in finding fresh outlets for our timber. When improvement is due to a number of causes, there should be a reasonable prospect of its being maintained. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions, and the Chairman thereupon moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. Forrest seconded, and this was unanimously carried.

Mr. GRIFFIN proposed the re-election of the Consulting Committee, along with Mr. Bonnar.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and this was agreed to.

Mr. GIBB proposed the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor to the Company at a remuneration of \$200 per annum.

Mr. BAPTISTA seconded, and this was agreed to.

This was all the business, and the Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance, remarking that the dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application at the office on the morrow.

FLEET PAYMASTER DISGRACED.

HARD LABOUR AND DISMISSAL FOR DEFECTION AND FRAUD.

At Portsmouth on Wednesday, March 25th, a naval court-martial sat for the trial of Fleet Paymaster George Harold Coles, of the *Paymaster*, against whom charges were preferred—namely, of wilfully disobeying the command of his superior officer, Captain Marcus R. Hill, of deserting from the *Hampshire* on January 25th last at Colombo, of fraudulently converting to his own use £1,063 of public money, of stealing £459 10s. between December 3rd and January 28th last, of altering a date in a cash book with intent to defraud, and of withholding from Captain Hill a receipt for £249 9s. money which had been given him to remit.

Mr. G. H. King, who appeared for the accused, intimated that he was prepared to plead "Guilty" to the charges of wilful disobedience, of desertion, and of converting to his own use £1,063, if the prosecution would withdraw the others. The accused, in a statement made to the Court, said he got into financial difficulties; not through speculation, betting, or riotous living, and by the time the ship arrived at Colombo in January last his liabilities amounted to roughly £600. When he found that, despite his most strenuous efforts to obtain money from various sources to make good the amount he was out, he could not do so, he completely lost his head, and instead of facing matters as he ought to have done, he became obsessed with the idea of flight, a crowning act of a madman which he had regretted ever since. He took the £400 with him. This money had been recovered.

The Court, having found the charges proved, sentenced the accused to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour and dismissal with disgrace from his Majesty's Service.—*The Times*.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of St. Stephen's College was held in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall at the College yesterday. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and those also present included H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Archdeacon Barnett (Warden of the College), Revs. A. D. Stewart and C. B. Shann, Rev. Brother Peter, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Captain Alison A.D.C., and Messrs. W. L. Patterson and S. W. Tso.

In the course of his report, the Warden said that a review of the eleventh year's history of St. Stephen's College was suggestive both of advance and change. New class rooms had been added, kitchen, covered play shed, and out-offices had been rebuilt, and providing both better accommodation and improved sanitation. During these twelve months 83 new students had entered College. The total number on the roll had been 240. The House, with 42 boarders, had never been so full as during the past term, and the Boarders' Union, constituted on self-governing principles, had contributed considerably to the discipline and harmony of the whole House. This freedom from friction among boarders was worth mentioning, seeing that Chinese students were attracted to the College not only from Kwangtung and Kwangsi, from the far northern provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan, but also from Fokien and the north of Shanghai, but also from Australia, Singapore, Borneo, Java, Cuba, and even as far as the Pacific. In July last, five candidates gained distinction in Classical Chinese, eight the Junior, and five Preliminary (one of these also obtaining distinction). In addition to these candidates sixteen others passed the University matriculation examination. The Sports Committee had been energetic under the Chairmanship of Mr. Britton. Swimming, tennis, football had all received attention. The establishment of the University was acting as a healthful tonic to the student life in Hongkong. It had been their endeavour to pass on to the University during the first fifteen months of its life as many undergraduates as possible. No less than 47 students of the College had qualified for entrance to its lecture halls of these 22 were now studying Engineering, 16 Arts, and two medicine; seven had gone abroad or to business. It was, however, felt that in two directions the University might encourage the schools still further to concentrate their efforts upon increasing the number of undergraduates: first, by offering schools examinations junior to matriculation; and, secondly, by providing a senior or higher examination in some respects more difficult than the present matriculation examination. Earlier in the year a change in the Warden of the College was announced. This change had become necessary because the dual duties of Warden and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in South China could no longer be filled by one man with justice to the claims of either office. From to-morrow the Rev. A. D. Stewart, M.A., would become Warden. (Applause.) The growth and success of St. Paul's College under Mr. Stewart's leadership affords ample justification for this appointment, and he can be assured of a warm welcome from both staff and students.

The BISHOP OF VICTORIA said that Archdeacon Barnett had touched in his modesty all too little on the success of St. Stephen's College during the eleven years of its existence. When he originated it at that time it was one of the pioneer educational institutions of its kind in the world. Since then it had obtained a reputation that was, he supposed, world-wide. Its success had lain very largely in the fact that it had had at the head of it a man so devoted to it as Archdeacon Barnett. (Applause.) He was now relinquishing his office at the College, and so they thought the College was passing through a critical time. They had on the Council of the College a number of Chinese gentlemen who took the keenest interest in it, and when the resignation of Archdeacon Barnett was announced it was those gentlemen who said that they felt quite certain that the man to succeed the Archdeacon was the Rev. A. D. Stewart, who belonged to a family whose name was a household word in China. He welcomed His Excellency there, and said they regarded him as a candid friend, and he hoped that he would tell them what he thought about them, and would encourage them if he thought fit. (Applause.)

Sir HENRY MAY said:—It affords me a peculiar pleasure to come here to-day on account of the peculiar circumstances under which we meet. The report that we have heard read is a very good one, and shows much progress—and satisfactory progress—on the part of this College. My Lord Bishop has asked me to take the part of a candid critic, but I must remind you that really I know nothing about this College, except from hearsay. If you remember, the Government passed a little Ordinance which might have given us the power to gain an inside knowledge of what the work is in this College, but the authorities of the College came to the conclusion that they would rather be outside the scope of the Ordinance. I do not wish to criticise their decision, but at the same time I am a very practical person—I am afraid there is not much imagination about me—and I cannot criticise unless I have solid facts upon which to base an opinion. That the College is in a satisfactory state I have very little doubt. Its reputation stands

high, and the very fact that it had been up till now under the management of such a man as the Rev. Mr. Barnett alone justifies me in forming a very favourable opinion of its reputation. I remember the time the College was instituted, I have seen it grow, and all I can say is that I sincerely trust that it is as good as its name. If it is as good as its name it is very good indeed. The most important point raised in the report is one concerning the desirability of instituting certain additional examinations at the University, and I may say that my friend on the left (Sir Charles Eliot) and those associated with him in the management of the University are already taking these subjects into consideration. The report goes on to touch on another point regarding permission to attend lectures under certain conditions. The point is not quite clear to me what is really desired, and I would suggest that if the College authorities have a proposal to make on that behalf they should address Sir Charles Eliot on the subject, and I have no doubt he will give the matter his very sympathetic consideration. The report concludes with a sentiment which I thoroughly endorse. I would like to add to it that in addition to the cultivation of righteousness I would that the Chinese would cultivate the practical power of mutual confidence. I know many Chinese in this Colony—I have a very great respect for many of them—but I can truthfully say that I do not know two men who really trust each other. It is an extraordinary characteristic of the race. You can find amongst Europeans here men who trust each other so implicitly that they have as much confidence in their friends as they have in themselves. In fact many of them will trust the judgment of a gentleman friend more than they will trust their own opinion. It is a peculiar Chinese characteristic—this want of mutual confidence—but I can assure you that the want of it is evidenced every day. Chinese would carry more weight outside their own country, and they would manage affairs in their own country far better, if they could cultivate the power of working together with mutual trust and confidence. We have been reminded to-day that Mr. Barnett is about to resign his close connection with this College. I have no doubt all those here will regret the step that he has been obliged to take. We are glad, all those of us who are interested in this institution, that he will still be at hand with his valuable advice and assistance. I am personally interested in the gentleman who is to succeed him. We have the honour of being fellow-countrymen. In fact, as you say in China, we are "fellow-villagers." His family, besides the reputation which it has gained in China, is one of extremely good repute in Ireland. I am a firm believer in good blood, and this family is of a good old stock to which one can well look for good opinions. Mr. Stewart's uncle and I were at the same day school together longer ago than I care to remember, and if Mr. Stewart is anything like his uncle in character—and I am sure he inherits the family character to the fullest degree—then he ought to make a worthy successor to a very worthy predecessor. (Applause.) I wish the College every success and prosperity under his guidance, and I trust that it will not feel too severely the loss, which it is sustaining in the loss of Mr. Barnett. (Applause.)

His EXCELLENCY then presented the awards to the successful students.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded His Excellency and Lady May for their attendance.

In the evening a social gathering took place at the College for the purpose of saying farewell to the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett and a welcome to the new Warden (Rev. A. D. Stewart). An entertaining musical programme was gone through, those contributing being Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull (pianoforte duet), Miss Stewart (songs), Mr. F. A. Britton (violin solos), Mr. M. C. Clare (song), Mrs. Turnbull and Mr. Wei Wing Lock (piano solos).

Mr. Wan Chiu Fan (recitation). A selection of Chinese music was also given by Messrs. Tso See Hon, Fung Shiu I, and Wong Hing Lam, and Mr. Lui Chai Sang contributed a Chinese story. In the course of the evening Mr. Chau Hei Min, one of the "past boys" of the College, presented the retiring Warden with a handsome silver rose-bowl and a shield, both of which were inscribed:—Presented by the students of St. Stephen's College to the Venerable Archdeacon Barnett, April 15th, 1914.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE Members of the above CLUB will be "AT HOME" to Members of the KOWLOON CLUB and their Lady Friends on Saturday, 18th April, at 3.30 p.m.

P. J. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

BROKE OUT ON LEGS AND ARMS

Ailment Started with Feet and Wrists. In Blebs Like Small Swellings. Would Itch Something Awful. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

38, Brook St., Halifax, Eng.—"My case started with my feet and wrists first, then it gradually broke out up my legs and arms and I also had it on the pit of my stomach. It broke out in blebs like small swellings about as big as a sixpence and they used to itch something awful, more so at night time. Now and again lumps the size of a shilling would rise on my shoulders and body and legs and itch terribly, then go away again. I suffered six months. Seeing the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I tried them and I found that the first tub of Cuticura Soap relieved me, so in all I had three tubs of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which cured me." (Signed) E. Glover, May 23, 1912.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczema and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but neither eczema, nor much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. A sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot. F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London, E.C. 3. Town & Co., Sydney, N. S. W.; Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Macdon & Co., Calcutta, U.S.A. and Bombay; Potter D. & Co. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. 442 Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

[96-8]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

THEODOLITES AND LEVELS.

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W. F. STANLEY & CO., LTD.,

E. R. WATTS & SON,

LONDON.

CARL ZEISS, JENA.

Representatives—

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LTD.,

LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD.

34

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

THE OLDEST FIRM OF WHISKY

BLENDED IN THE EAST.

V.O.S. WHISKY

AND

CALDBECK'S

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WHISKY

ARE TWO OF THE BEST KNOWN

BRANDS OF "No. 1" WHISKY

CONSUMED IN THE EAST.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

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P.O. Box, 25. Telephone No. 18.
Telegraphic Address: "Press."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

A MEETING will be held at the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL this Evening at 8.15 o'clock for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the DOG SHOW which is to be held on SATURDAY, May 16th. All who are interested are invited to attend. Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [560]

TO LET

UNFURNISHED Self-contained FLAT containing Two Rooms on the Upper Level in good locality from the 1st of June.

Apply to
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [561]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"BUELOW."

Captain C. Nahrath, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M.

For further particulars apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [562]

NOTICE

NEITHER the Captain, Owners or Agents will be Responsible for any Debts Contracted by the Officers and/or Crew of the American Barge "JAMES TURT" during her stay in this port.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1914. [563]

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES in our Firm CEASED on the 28th day of March, 1914.

Mr. LEOFRIC HALE GILMAN, Mr. HUGH FRANK CAMPBELL and Mr. JESSE ASHTON YOUNG are authorised to Sign the Firm's name from this date.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1914. [564]

FOR RENT

(Immediate Possession).

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED (brand new Furniture) TOP FLAT in new Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon. Willing to sell out, if desired.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [565]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations:—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster.
HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.
[566]

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
General Agents.

WE HAVE This Day Opened a LUMBER YARD and OFFICES at North Point next to the Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory.

The sailing vessel "JAMES TURT" has arrived with a well assorted Cargo of about 1½ Million sup. ft. of

OREGON PINE.

Planks, Timber, Floorings and Spars.

Prices will be quoted on application. All Correspondence please address to—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Lester Box No. 420. Telephone No. 1710.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1914. [560]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—
NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1913. [1358]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAQUILLAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1914. [442]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

COMMENCING

TO-NIGHT!

(THURSDAY), FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

APRIL 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH,

AT 9.15 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of

H.E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY MAY,

H.E. VICE-ADMIRAL T. H. M. JERRAM, C.B.,

and Mrs. JERRAM, H.E. Major-General KELLY,

C.B., and Mrs. KELLY, The Hon. Mr. CLAUD

SAVERN, Commodore and Mrs. ANSTUTHER.

"BETSY,"

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

BY

F. C. BURNAND,

IN AID OF

THE GARRISON LADIES' HELP SOCIETY.

THE HONGKONG BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price

to 50 Cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 cents to

gallery.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1914. [561]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SEVENTEENTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB request the

presence of the Company of the Ladies of

Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th April,

at 1 P.M., on the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

Ground, (kindly placed at the disposal of the

Committee) at Happy Valley.

Admission to the Ground Stand and Enclosure

(Gentlemen) \$1.00.

Members of the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB,

on presenting Membership Ticket—Free.

No person other than Officials and Competitors

allowed within the Course.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel and Officers

25th Punjab Regiment the Band of the Regiment will

play during the afternoon.

F. LAMBERT,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1914. [551]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1914, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1914. [548]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [559]

TO LET

HOUSE, in OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1914. [424]

TO LET.

NO. 68, PEAK, MOUNT KELLET (Church Mission Society Bungalow), till 30th May, 1914. Partly Furnished. Cheap rent.

To Let till 31st October, 1914, No. 64, THE PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS and Dining Room, Furnished, including Electric Fans and Telephone.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop, No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Newly painted and color washed. From 1st April, 1914.

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, No. 19, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59, PEAK, To Let, Furnished, for one year, from 1st May, 1914.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon; Unfurnished.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [565]

TO BE LET—UNFURNISHED.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK. Two minutes' from Tram.

Apply to—
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. [564]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ELLWOOD'S

SUN

\$4.50

\$8.50



HATS

\$6.50

\$10.50

CORK-FELT-RUBBER.

B. V. D.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Go to business keen and cool in

Loose-Fitting

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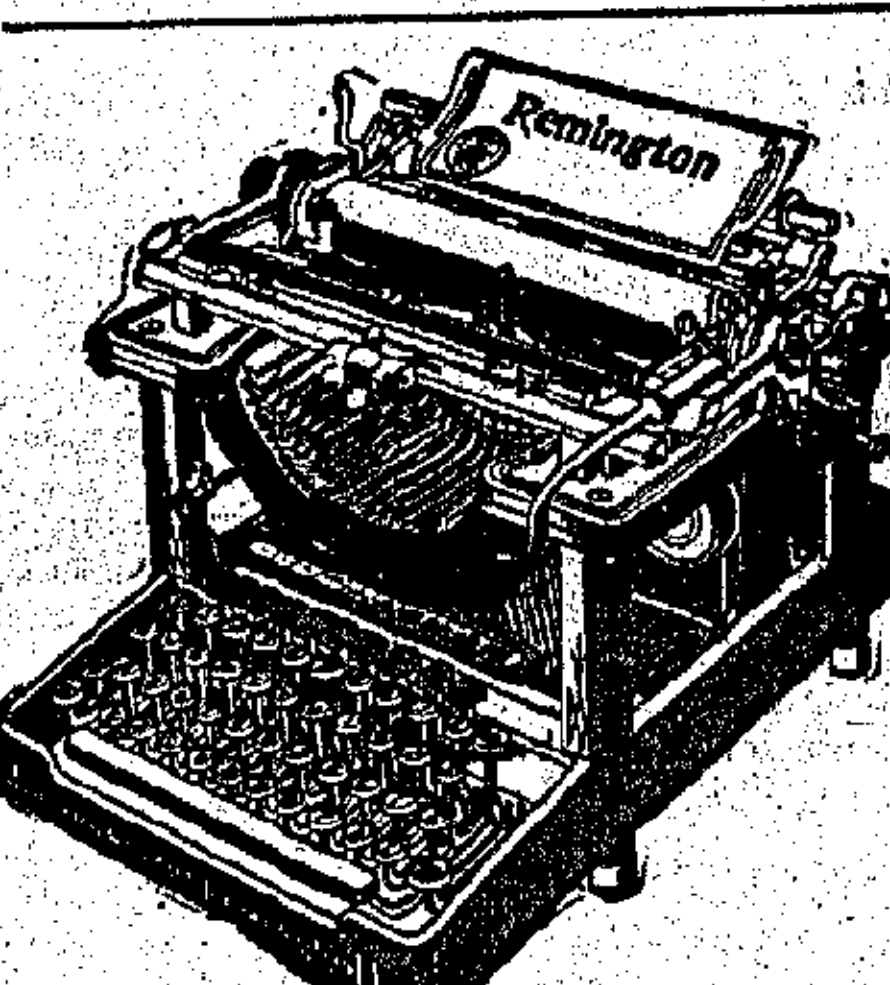
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These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.



ALL SIZES \$1.25 AND \$2.50 PER GARMENT.

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The Widest Experience.

The Greatest Manufacturing Resources.

The Most Complete and Comprehensive Product.

The Largest Selling Organization of any concern in the Typewriter Business.

From every angle and from every point of view the REMINGTON qualifies as the "Recognized Leader Among Typewriters"—FIRST AND ALWAYS.

Official Typewriter of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY (Incorporated).

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS for

Hongkong, Canton, South China and Formosa

[54]

INSURANCE OF LUGGAGE.

THE EUROPEAN GOODS AND TRAVELLERS' LUGGAGE INSURANCE CO. Undertake the Insurance of Travellers' Luggage in Transit by Rail and Sea or during Storage in all Parts of the World.

The Insurance covers accident to the means of conveyance, Act of God, Burglary, Criminal Attack, Fire, Sea-water, and Contribution to General Average.

The simple way of insuring and the exceedingly cheap premium should appeal to all Travellers.

For further particulars and rates apply to the Agents

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1914. [422]

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions, from 1st May next.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1914. [542]

TO LET.

NO. 14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Seven Large Rooms, three minutes from Town. Good View of Harbour. Immediate possession if desired.

For Full Particulars, apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1914. [510]

TO LET.

NO. 104A, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.

Apply to—
B. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1914. [264]

TO LET.

From 1st May, 1914.

TO LET.

NO. 5, "AIMAI VILLAS," Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
PATELL & Co.,
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1914. [507]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

2, FAIRVIEW, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
STEPHENS & WILLSON.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1913. [57]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rentals.

SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, with Wharf.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 ROOMS and Tennis Court.

NO. 3, MINDEN VILLAS, from 1st April. FLATS in Nathan Road and Humphreys Buildings, from 1st May.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1914. [287]

TO LET.

OFFICES, ROOMS, and GODOWNS on Ground and Second Floors, No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central. The Premises now occupied by the South China Morning Post. Limited.

Can be divided up to suit Tenants' requirements. Possession, 1st May, 1914.

"WILD DELL" FLATS, Wanchai Road, No. 4, Mosque Junction.

"THE NEUR," Five-Roomed Bungalow, No. 84, Garden and Tennis.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 45, PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON & DEPARTMENT.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1914. [477]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 17th April, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1913, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1914. [511]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 17th April, 1914, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1913, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1914. [512]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, to TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1914, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1914. [521]

AUCTION

[PUBLIC AUCTION]

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the CONCERNED),

ON SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th, 20th and 21st April, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 9, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION of CHINESE PORCELAINS, SCREENS, BRONZES, PRINTS and ENGRAVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, INCENSE BURNERS, SNUFF BOTTLES, JADESTONE ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

Including many Rare Specimens of the HON. MING, KUNGHI, YINGCHING, KIENLUNG, KAILING and KOWWONG Periods.

This valuable collection is direct from the North, and the vendor certifies to the genuineness of each individual lot, and is prepared to refund purchase money if not found as specified.

On View 17th instants. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1914. [540]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGH

DEBARS, HUNG CHEUNG, Balphong Road

ACTIONS AND REACTIONS
IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 5.)

would practically raise Chinese converts above the law of their land. This is even more marked in the version of the toleration clause contained in the German Treaty of 1861, Article X. of which reads:

"Die Bekenner und Lehrer der christlichen Religion sollen in China volle Freiheit für ihre Personen, ihr Eigentum, und die Ausübung ihrer Religions-Gebräuche genießen." (Teachers and converts of the Christian religion shall enjoy full security in China for their persons, their property, and the exercise of the rites of their religion.)

Chinese converts are thus practically extrajudicialized, for whatever offences against the law of their land they might commit, the officials are, by this clause, debarred from any remedy against their persons or property.

It is not to be supposed that these arguments were ever seriously brought forward, or that this somewhat strained (though perfectly possible) interpretation of the Treaty clauses was ever urged as a reason for the adoption, as a definite and considered policy, of interference by missionaries in the civil affairs of the land as these affected their converts, but the underlying possibilities were none the less real, and it is not to be wondered at that the Chinese Government afterwards manifested a desire to restrict the privileges of the missionaries.

The regulations then proposed (in 1871) were, however, quite impossible in themselves, and the time at which they were brought forward (immediately after the Tientsin massacre) made it certain in advance that they would be summarily rejected. These regulations consisted of eight articles, the chief of which were as follows:—Foreign orphanages to be abolished; women not to be allowed to enter the churches, nor sisters of charity to reside in China; missionaries to conform to the laws and customs of China, and submit to the jurisdiction of the Chinese officials; as the individuals who commit disorders generally belong to the lowest class of the people, in case of riots, accusations must not be brought against the *literati* (a glaring example, in view of the Tientsin massacres, of the subsequent Chou Han riots, and of many other similar incidents, of "begging the question"); before a man should be admitted as a convert, he must be examined as to whether he has committed any crime or undergone any sentence.

These proposals were addressed in the first instance to the French Minister, and were, as might be imagined, summarily rejected. That there may have been room for some amendment of the Treaty provisions relating to missionary work, not in the direction of restriction but rather of clearer definition, is apparent from the clauses already quoted relating to the status of converts, but the time was certainly not ripe then for anything of the sort, nor did the attitude of the Chinese Government promise success for any attempt to establish a reasonable concordat. The question was again mooted in connection with the Commercial Treaties of 1902-03: Article XIII. of the Mackay Treaty reads:—

"The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate this question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested."

Up to the present this vague and very pessimistic agreement has not carried the matter any further, but the United States Commercial Treaty of 1903 defined the status of converts, and their rights and duties, in such a way as finally to abolish any pretensions to special privileges under the clauses of the Treaties of Tientsin already cited. Article XIV. of the 1903 Treaty is, so far, the last word on the position of missionaries and missionary work in China, after reproducing the Williams toleration clause, it continues:—

"No restrictions shall be placed on Chinese joining Christian Churches. Converts and non-converts, being Chinese subjects, shall alike conform to the laws of China, and shall pay due respect to those in authority, living together in peace and amity; and the fact of being converts shall not protect them from the consequences of any offences they may have committed before or may commit after their admission into the Church, or exempt them from paying legal taxes levied on Chinese subjects generally, except taxes levied and contributions for the support of religious customs and practices contrary to their religion. Missionaries shall not interfere with the exercise by the native authorities of their jurisdiction over Chinese subjects; nor shall the native authorities make any distinction between converts and non-converts, but shall administer the laws without partiality, so that both classes may live together in peace."

The final result then (the last paragraph of this Article, dealing with the tenure of land by missionary societies, will be discussed later) is that the freedom of missionary work remains guaranteed by Treaty; missionaries are forbidden to interfere in judicial affairs; converts are to be subject to no disabilities, nor do they acquire any special rights and privileges, except the exemption from contributions for idolatrous or pagan festivals and worship.

Tracing the evolution of the principle of toleration and of the status of the convert has necessitated a somewhat lengthy digression: to return to the growth and development of Protestant missions in China—although from the first adventurous pioneers had journeyed up and down the coast (the voyages of Gutzlaff in this way are historic), it was not until after the Treaty of Tientsin that any missionaries resided away from the Treaty ports. Even as late as 1866 there were in the whole of China only 15 residential Protestant mission stations, and of these only three—a station of the American Presbyterian Mission at Tengchow, 55 miles from Chefoo, an American Board Mission Station at Kalgan, and Bishop Moule's C.M.S. Station at Hangchow—were not at Treaty ports. There were also at least two missionaries residing at Peking, Dr. Lockhart and Bishop Burdon, who were admitted, the former as physician to the British Legation, and the latter as Legation chaplain.

It was not until the formation, in 1863, of the China Inland Mission that the forward movement took definite shape. The express object which lay behind the formation of the C.I.M., says one of its own publications, "was the occupation of inland China, there being at that time eleven inland provinces without any Protestant Missionary." (*The Chinese Empire*, p. 23.) From that date the "unoccupied provinces" were one by one opened up for missionary work—Kiangsi in 1868, Kwangsi in the same year, Anhui in January, 1869, Shensi in 1872, Honan in 1873, Shansi and Kansu in 1876, and Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hunan in 1877. The following figures indicate the growth of the missionary work during the same period:—

Protestant missionaries in China	1860	115
Protestant missionaries in China	1865 (Mar.)	112
Protestant missionaries in China	1877	473

Since then progress has been steady, and the China Mission Year Book for 1912 shows a total of 5,452 missionaries in China. During the intervening years there have been times of serious persecution, among the most noteworthy of which are the epoch of the infamous Hunan Tracts and Yangtze riots instigated by Chou Han (1891); the riots in Szechuan (May, 1895), when many of the missionaries were driven out of the province; and the Kueichow massacre (August 1st, 1895), when nine missionaries and two children were murdered. All these, however, pale into insignificance before the terrible tragedy of 1900, when upwards of two hundred missionaries met their death.

These periods of persecution inevitably imposed temporary checks on missionary expansion, and during 1900 mission work was, for a time paralyzed throughout large areas of the country, but the forward movement has been, in the long run, irresistible. Space will not permit a detailed review of the growth of Protestant missions in China during these years, but the tendency, more and more marked during later years, to devote much attention to specialized work (medical, educational, literary, and industrial) must be noticed, and such agencies as the missions to the blind and the deaf, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the hospital for the insane, the Society for the Diffusion of General and Christian Knowledge (a very old-established institution, generally known as the Diffusion Society), the Lockhart Medical College, and the work among the aboriginal tribes of Yunnan and Kweichow call for mention as demonstrating the multifarious activities of missionary agencies in China.

In estimating the influence that missions have exerted on China's political life, we are once more confronted with the necessity of distinguishing the essential from the incidental. The Christian leaders of the Revolution and of Republican China, for instance, are sometimes quoted as examples of the part missions have played in China's national evolution: it is, however, open to doubt whether, say, Sun Yat-sen and Lu Cheng-hsiang are Republicans because they are Christians, or whether their republican-ism does not spring rather from collateral educational influences. Similar considerations apply to the impalpable and undefinable, but none the less real, influences exerted by the mere presence of missionaries in interior China. These impalpable and unconscious influences are often referred to as a valuable asset to missionary work, but their share in the

spreading of Christianity in China has, it may safely be predicated, been small in comparison with their contribution to the modernization of China. The widespread residence of missionaries has brought the people everywhere in contact with Christianity, and none the less it has brought them in contact with Western civilization and modern ideas, and in this respect the undesigned effects of missionary work on the fabric of Chinese life have been quite as important as the intentional.

Of the more direct ways in which missions have helped to develop the phenomenon which is commonly and conveniently designated "Young China," the most essential is their proclaiming and advocating the worship of God (*Shang-ti*), for according to the established religion of China *Shang-ti* stands supreme above all other objects of worship, and is to be approached by none save the Emperor, and then only with elaborate ceremonial. The direct result, consequently, of the teachings of foreign missionaries was to direct, in the eyes of the converts, the Emperor of his semi-divine attributes, and correspondingly to diminish his prestige and weaken his authority.

Another direct and calculated result of missionary work has been the introduction of first the Bible and afterwards of many other books to the Chinese in translation form, as well as the circulation of literature which, though composed in Chinese, derives its inspiration from Western sources. The effect of Leung Ah-fah's tracts on Hung Hsi-chuan is perhaps an extreme case, but the influence of the Bible (albeit in a distorted form) was apparent in many phases of the Taiping rebellion, and it was this fact that accounted for the sympathy that it received, in its early days, from many Protestant missionaries. In its inception the rebellion showed many signs of the result of a partial knowledge of the Bible and in particular of the Old Testament. Idols were destroyed and a Sabbath instituted; later, we find that in his reform programme Hung Jen (the "Shield King") included drastic educational changes—the Confucian classics were to be abolished and the Chinese translation of the Bible substituted for them as the staple of education. The Bible (Gutzlaff's translation) again was officially published and circulated by the Taiping's, the words "A new edition issued by the Celestial Dynasty of Taiping in the third year of his reign" appearing on the title-page, while each book was emblazoned with the Imperial arms.

Missionaries claim, too, that their literature was at the back of the abortive reform movement of 1898, and that the Emperor Kuang-hsu was if not actually a Christian at least favourably impressed with and disposed towards Christianity. At a missionary conference held in Shanghai in 1900, Mrs. T. Richard, voicing a general opinion, said on November 27th: "Just call to mind the splendid edicts put out by the Emperor with the advice of his Cabinet of Reformers in the spring and summer of 1898. How had they got the knowledge without which they felt their nation must perish? None of them could read English; it was by reading books and periodicals in Chinese, prepared mostly by missionaries. It is well-known that the Emperor and the Reformers were seriously considering the adoption of Christianity instead of Confucianism as the national religion. It has also leaked out through the eunuchs in personal attendance on the Emperor that he has been studying his Bible and worshipping God, and I verily believe it. It goes without saying that he has been reading with interest, the 129 books he sent for in the spring of 1898, 89 of which were publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese. As early as the autumn 1895 the Emperor sent thanks through his tutor, Sun Chia-nai, to the translator of Mackenzie's 'Nine-teenth Century,' saying how much he had enjoyed perusing it."

To bring this phase of mission influence down to the present day, it may be permissible to quote from an article on "Christian Literature in China," by the Reverend W. A. Cornaby, which appeared in the 'International Review of Missions' for October, 1913. Mr. Cornaby says: "For Christian treatises to be recognized as literature at all, in substance as well as in form, it was required that they should point the way to national, as well as personal, salvation. As in the West a measure of social service has been included in the full Christian programme, so in the East the task of national uplift has been included in the full mission programme. But out of the Christian programme of national reform springs a most definite task for Christian literature, namely: to enforce the fact that a nation cannot live by material and social progress alone, etc." The means of national salvation, national uplift, and national reform taught in this volume of mission literature has not been, it is scarcely necessary to add, revolution and republicanism; but it words may have consequences extending far beyond the intention of the one uttering them, it is impossible to define and limit in advance the results that are to follow the implanting of a new idea. The vast quantity of

literature of all kinds that has been disseminated by missionary agencies unquestionably contributed towards breeding among the educated classes a dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in China and a desire for something more on Western lines.

Any examination of the work of missions, and in particular of their work in disseminating literature, would be incomplete and unbalanced without some reference to their translations and distribution of the Bible. The political results of their efforts in this direction may not be obvious, though the effect of a limited study of the Bible was clear enough in the case of Hung Hsi-chuan among the educated classes a dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in China and a desire for something more on Western lines. Any examination of the work of missions, and in particular of their work in disseminating literature, would be incomplete and unbalanced without some reference to their translations and distribution of the Bible. The political results of their efforts in this direction may not be obvious, though the effect of a limited study of the Bible was clear enough in the case of Hung Hsi-chuan among the educated classes a dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in China and a desire for something more on Western lines. Any examination of the work of missions, and in particular of their work in disseminating literature, would be incomplete and unbalanced without some reference to their translations and distribution of the Bible. The political results of their efforts in this direction may not be obvious, though the effect of a limited study of the Bible was clear enough in the case of Hung Hsi-chuan among the educated classes a dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in China and a desire for something more on Western lines.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMSTU, British str., 1,355, W. Hobbs, 13th April—Shanghai 9th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ANYA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntsen, 11th April—Bangkok 4th April, Rice.—Chinese.

ARRATON APCAR, British str., 2,681, Walker, 18th April—Mojoi 4th April, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

BENAVON, British str., 2,549, C. W. Addison, 8th April—London and Singapore 2nd April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CARL DUNDERBACH, German str., 774, Frandsen, 13th April—Hobhow 19th April, General.—Jensen & Co.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,133, Hori, 9th April—Yokohama 3rd March, Flour and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,103, Nailean, 14th April—Bangkok and Swatow 13th April, General.—Thoresen & Co.

CHOISINE, German str., 1,021, J. Minckwitz, 10th April—Bangkok 3rd April, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

EXPRESS OF ASIA, British str., 16,905, S. Robertson, 7th April—Shanghai 5th April, Mail and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice and General.—Chinese.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 1,076, A. B. Baines, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April, General.—Chinese.

GUENGLA, British str., 2,399, McGhie, 12th April—Amoy 11th April, General.—Chinese.

GUENTRETT, British str., 3,035, F. T. Jones, 13th April—Singapore 7th April, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, J. W. Evans, 14th April—Swatow 13th April, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, Kennedy, 9th April—Sandakan 3rd April, Lumber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 11th April—Hobhow 11th April, Coal.—A. R. Marty.

HOPBANG, British str., 1,259, P. H. Rolfe, 13th April—Saigon 9th April, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HEINERANG, Chinese str., 1,316, Newberg, 12th April—Chefoo 7th April, General.—Chinese.

INDRANT, British str., 3,614, N. P. Picher, 11th April—New York 22nd February, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 14th April—Tientsin 8th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, J. Carle, 9th April—Hongay 7th April, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MERCONTEMARINE, British str., 2,089, W. H. Lanson, 11th April—Portland (Or.) 20th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

M. S. DOLLAR, British str., 2,674, J. J. Gear, 12th April—Manila 9th April, Lumber.—Robert Dollar & Co.

PENANG MARU, Japanese str., 3,789, Maruzumi, 14th April—Mojoi 9th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PHRA NANG, British str., 1,022, C. S. G. Scott, 11th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice.—A. Bune & Co.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,025, Y. Jensen, 9th April—Bangkok 2nd April, Rice.—Chinese.

SAIGON MARU, Japanese str., 3,311, T. Yamaguchi, 14th April—Mojoi 8th April, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SAINT LEONARDS, British str., 2,800, O. E. Cofferrata, 13th April—Bombay 26th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SANUKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,739, M. Deguchi, 13th April—Singapore 6th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIDZUKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, T. Iriwata, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHINORIKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,993, I. Den, 9th April—Mojoi 3rd April, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,628, T. Funoto, 13th April—Chefoo 6th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TALHYBYUS, British str., 6,522, H. L. Allen, 13th April—Vancouver 1st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 4,800, E. M. Kroes, 10th April—Mojoi 5th April, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TJIMANOSKE, Dutch str., 3,521, La Rooy, 13th April—Mojoi 7th April, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TORILLA, British str., 3,159, C. J. Swan-son, 13th April—Calcutta 27th March, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

TAINANFUR, Norwegian str., 1,460, W. Julinsson, 9th April—Java 1st April, Sugar.—Chinese.

UME MARU, Japanese str., 2,714, S. Nakayama, 12th April—Mojoi 6th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, C. S. Holmwood, 10th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,277, Lishman, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YONO MARU, Japanese str., 2,178, Yakata, 11th April—Hongay 8th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,125, Robertson, 14th April—Manila 11th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The P.M. str. *China* arrived at San Francisco on the 10th April.
The I.G.M. str. *Kleist*, which left here on the 18th March, arrived at Genoa on the 14th April, at 6 a.m.
The C.P.R. str. *Montague* left Kobe on the 15th April, at 6 p.m., and is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 17th April, at 5 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 10.45 a.m.—The northern depression now lies to the east of Japan. The southern depression has filled up. A rough of relatively low pressure stretches from Coochin China to the southern Philippines.

Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa and S.E. China, and slightly over the Philippines and Indo-China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	East winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. or variable winds, fresh to moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH APRIL, 1914, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Tokio	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Kobe	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Oshima	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Maha	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Ishijima	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Sonai Is.	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Choshi	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Wakatsuki	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Ichang	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Kiukiang	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Changsha	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Gutai	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Taihook	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Haichu	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Taiwan	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Keelung	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Canton	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Gap Road	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Macao	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Hoblow	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Phuhoi	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Touane	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Cape St. James	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Asperri	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Manila	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Iloilo	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Cebu	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.95	58	—	ENE	7	1

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
1 BAROMETRE reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drifting rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15th.

Barometer	29.94	0.01	30.00
Temperature	78	70	73
Humidity	62	68	72
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	2	4	4
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0	0.06	0

Highest open air temperature on 14th... 80
Lowest open air temperature on 14th... 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 22nd April, 1914.

ri.	17		0 29 a	6 6	9 8	1 6
			No infer.	high	nor low	water
atur.	18		1 41 a	5 2	0 34 a	1 6
			No infer.	high	nor low	water
un.	19	m	3 48 a	6 0	11 33 a	1 6
			8 0	4 6	m 10 42	4 5
on.	20	m	5 15 a	5 9		
			7 50	4 8	m 0 24	1 7
ues.	21	m	6 24 a	5 9	0 4	4 0
			7 54	5 0	a 0 58	1 3
ed.	22	m	7 16 a	5 3	1 0	3 4
			8 4	4 5	m 1 29	1 9
			8 3 a	5 8	1 44 a	2 8

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN SALOON FARES.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Commencing from April 1st the Saloon passage rates by the Company's steamers will be reduced to—
Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return " " 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 1,651 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 568 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at about 6 p.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [42]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
FROM HONGKONG: 29th April. Connecting with "GUJARAT" 17th May.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th July.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted With Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

33]

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 22nd Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 2nd May, 4 p.m.

Passengers Holding Round Trip Tickets may Return by any Steamer of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., TOYO KIEN KAISHA, NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD AND EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Electric Light, Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards Carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1914. [7]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA On 19th April.
To SAIL. {CORDILLERE

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via PORTS {ATLANTIQUE On 21st April, at 1 p.m.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

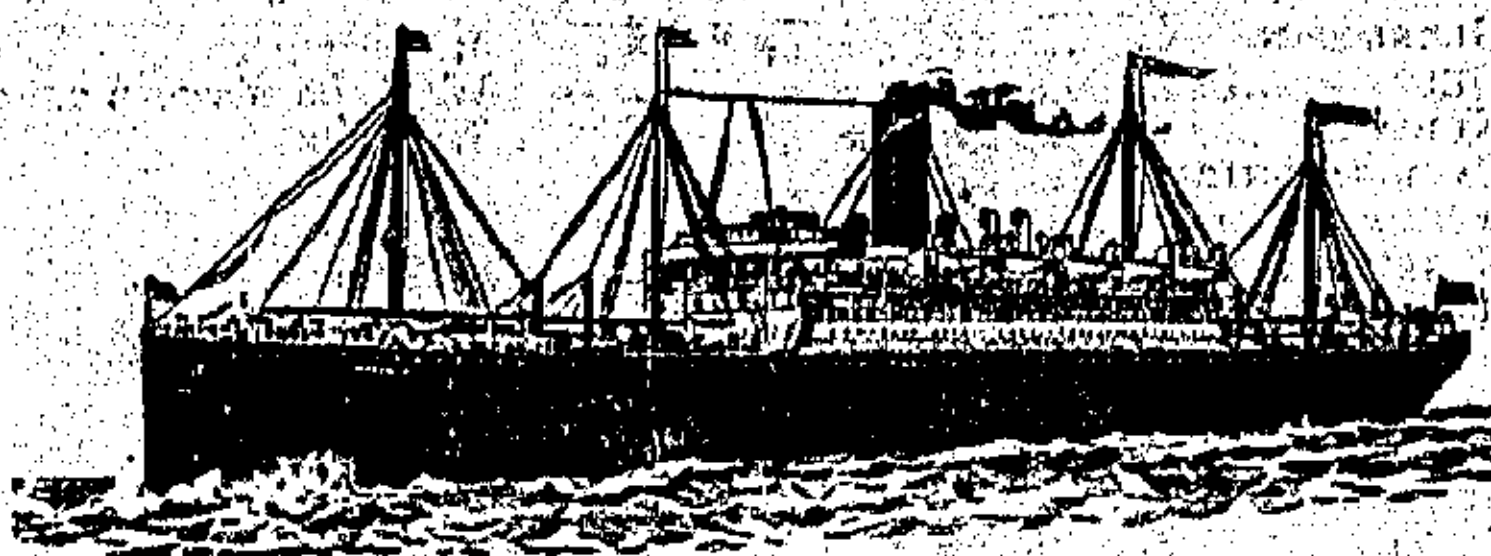
S. C. de BISSIERRE, ACTING AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.



From HONGKONG Calling at SHANGHAI, or MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE (via Inland Sea), YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU (the Paradise of the Pacific). Through Service via NEW YORK to EUROPE.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

ELECTRIC FANS, SWIMMING TANK, ORCHESTRA, AMUSEMENTS, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, SUBMARINE SIGNAL SERVICE, AND BILGE KEELS. CUISINE UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. V. MORONT, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CATERERS.

Return Portion of Round Trip Tickets, available for Passage via C.P.R. from Vancouver if desired. Cabin Passengers have the privilege of travelling by Rail between Ports of Japan.

STEAMERS	Tons	Sailing
PERSIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 28th Apr., at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	SAURDAY, 9th May, at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY, 19th May, at 1 p.m.
CHINA	10,200	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SAURDAY, 6th June, at 1 p.m.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 26th June, at 1 p.m.

S.S. "CHINA," S.S. "NILE" and S.S. "PERSIA" will proceed to Manila and thence direct to Nagasaki.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hongkong.	Arrive Manila.	Leave Manila.	Due Hongkong.
23rd Apr. ... PERSIA	30th Apr.	17th Apr. ... PERSIA	19th Apr.
27th May ... CHINA	29th May	30th Apr. ... KOREA	2nd May
16th June ... NILE	18th June	5th May ... SIBERIA	7th May
11th July ... PERSIA	13th July	16th May ... CHINA	18th May

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO—

B. C. MORTON, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier). TELEPHONE No. 141.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915. [25]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

S.S. "TOBILIA," 5,205 tons, Captain C. J. Swanson, R.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 18th April, at Daylight.
S.S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, R.N.R., will be despatched for KOBE and MOJI on 23rd April.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ARBATOON APCAR," 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 17th April, at 1 p.m.
S.S. "THONGWA," 6,298 tons, Captain O. M. Robins, will be despatched as above on 19th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1914 AGENTS. [49]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	I. Goto	THURSDAY, 16th April, at Noon.
"CANADA MARU"	H. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at Noon.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 16th May, at Noon.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kaneko	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at Noon.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at Noon.

† Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.

† Calling at MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus.

A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	THURSDAY, 16th April, a.m.
"ANNAN MARU"	T. Takemura	FRIDAY, 24th April, a.m.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	FRIDAY, 8th May, a.m.

CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, at 2 p.m.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 19th April, at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 26th April, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tachira	Leaving

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tachira	Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sot. Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Prince Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA,
MANAGER,
Second Floor No. 1 Queen's Building.

74]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
"ORIENTAL"	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	
p.m.						
Thurs.		6 p.m.	Noon.		Friday	Thursday
Apr. 16	DELTA	Apr. 21	Apr. 25	MALWA	May 22	May 23
Apr. 30	ASSAYE	May 5	May 9	MOOLTAN	June 5	June 11
May 14	INDIA	May 19	May 23	MOREA	June 20	June 26
May 28	DEVANHA	June 2	June 6	MALJO	July 4	July 10
June 11	DELTA	June 16	June 20	MARMORA	July 18	July 24
June 25	HIMALAYA	June 30	July 4	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 7
July 9	ASSAYE	July 14	July 18	MEDINA	Aug. 15	Aug. 21
July 23	DEVANHA	July 28	Aug. 1	MONGOLIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
Aug. 6	CHINA	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	EGYPT	Sept. 12	Sept. 18

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	\$65	\$85	\$25	\$25	\$25
MARSEILLES	\$61	\$81	\$25	\$25	\$25
2nd Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"
1st Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"
2nd Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Leave M'SBILLES	Due at LONDON
NUBIA	about Apr. 14	about Apr. 25	about Apr. 29	about May 15	about June 2	about June 13
NAMUR	about Apr. 22	about May 7	about May 13	about May 19	about June 16	about June 26
NOVARA	about May 26	about June 4	about June 10	about June 16	about July 14	about July 24
NELLORIE	about June 9	about June 18	about June 24	about June 30	about July 28	about Aug. 7
NELLYBER	about June 23	about July 2	about July 8	about July 14	about Aug. 11	about Aug. 21
NAGOYA	about July 7	about July 16	about July 22	about July 28	about Aug. 26	about Sept. 6
SYRIA	about July 21	about July 30	about Aug. 5	about Aug. 11	about Sept. 9	about Sept. 20
NILE	about Aug. 4	about Aug. 13	about Aug. 19	about Aug. 25	about Sept. 23	about Oct. 3

* New Steamer.

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon \$50 Single, \$75 Return. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single, \$52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon \$46 Single, 2nd Saloon \$33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Apr., at 10 a.m.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iizawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 21st Apr., at Noon
	SATAMBA MARU Capt. —	12,500	TUESDAY, 5th May, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	MIKKO MARU Capt. W. Takeda	9,500	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at Noon
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th April
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU Capt. Murakami	12,500	THURSDAY, 15th April
MOJI and KOBE	JINSEI MARU Capt. Terada	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	OBYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at 11 a.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Kon	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, at 11 a.m.

Hoehn Extra Dry

SOUT AMERICAN

OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SINCERE CO. LTD.
SUB-AGENT FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1914.



LEONHARDI'S

INKS AND
GUMS,
CARBON
PAPERS,
TYPEWRITER
RIBBONS.

ARE THE BEST!

Supplied from local stock of the General Agent for
Hongkong and China:—

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1914.

UNION AUGSBURG



BOOT AND SHOE POLISH
METAL POLISH.

THE BEST BRANDS ON THE
MARKET.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG:—

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1914.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Hongkong Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, is due to arrive here to-day, at 8 a.m.
The *Bimingham*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 28th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.
The *Canada Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, or *Persia*, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 20th inst.
Chinese Registered Correspondence will not be delivered on a signature only. The Chop of a firm of standing will in each case be required in addition. The Postmen have instructions not to part with any registered article until the above regulation has been complied with.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong, Hoihow and Pakhoi...	<i>Carl Diederichsen</i>	Thursday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Formosa via Taiwan...	<i>Shinshiki Maru</i>	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard...	<i>American</i>	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay...	<i>Penang Maru</i>	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI...	<i>Bilow</i>	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m.]		
*Shanghai and *North China...	<i>Indrami</i>	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands...	<i>Merionethshire</i>	Thursday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
*Japan via *Mojji, *Victoria and *Tacoma...	<i>Chicago Maru</i>	Thursday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow...	<i>Haimun</i>	Thursday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Hoihow, Haiphong and Pakhoi...	<i>Hongkong</i>	Thursday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)

To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m.

*Shanghai, and *North China...
Shanghai and North China...
Sagou...

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow...
Straits and India via Calcutta...
*Shanghai, *North China and *Japan via *Kobe...

PHILIPPINE IS., YAP, MARONI, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, HEBER, HOHE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND via BRISBANE...

Sandakan, Malacca and Guaymas (Mexico) SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA AND TSINGTAU...

(EUROPE via SIBERIA)

[To make connection with the Telapoa train leaving Shanghai on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m.]

Swatow and Bangkok...
*Shanghai and *North China...
*Swatow, *Wenhaiwei, *Chefoo and *Tientsin...

Swatow...
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tacoma...
Japan via Yokohama...

Shanghai, North China, *Japan via *Mojji, *Victoria, and *Seattle...
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow...

SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ALEX. EGYPT and EUROPE via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon, Extra postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Straits and India via Calcutta...
Philippine Islands...
*Shanghai and *North China...
*Shanghai and *North China...

Straits and Colombo...
Pakhoi and Hoihow...
*Wenhaiwei, and *Tientsin, *Tientsin...

Philippine Islands...
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tacoma...
*Shanghai and *North China...

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow...

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 15th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 m	111 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	244 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	244 1/2
On GERMANY—	
On demand	198 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	48 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144 1/2
Bank, on demand	145
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144 1/2
Bank, on demand	145
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days sight	74 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pence	95 1/2
On MANILA—	
On demand—Pence	85 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pence	11 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pence	2 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Hongkong	20 cents piece... \$ 7.80 discount.
Hongkong	10 " " " \$ 8.95 "

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

April 11th.	
March 25th.	April 11th.
March 25th.	April 11th.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 15th APRIL, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REVENUE ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$125 all	\$810, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$12 all	\$11 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$5 all	\$5 all	\$4.10, sellers	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$1 all	\$1 all	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	200,000	\$10 all	\$10 all		
COTTON MILLS.					
Canton Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 13 1/2	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$40 all	\$40 all	\$8 1/2, sellers	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all	\$7 1/2 all	\$37, buyers	
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—					
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	\$50 all	\$83, sellers	5 p.c.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$50 all	\$70, sellers	3 p.c.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$63 all	\$63 all	\$8 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 57, buyers	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	Tls. 94	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$8 1/2, sellers	4 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	80,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$46, sellers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$50 all	\$125	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	15,000	Pa. 10 all	Pa. 10 all	\$83, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	5,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$185, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$21, buyers	9 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$5 all	\$5 all	\$2	
Hongkong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5 all	\$5 all	\$6, sellers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.					
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 all	\$250 all	\$332, sellers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$145	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250 all	\$250 all	\$368	7 1/2 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15 all	\$15 all	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 all	\$250 all	\$845, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$210 1/2, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$112, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$75, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$34, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 all	\$50 all	\$39, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	\$50 all	\$50 all	\$68	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50 all	\$50 all		
West Point Building Co., Limited	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 42, buyers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$2 all	\$2 all	\$39	
Hongwood Tin and Tinber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$2 all	\$2 all	\$10, buyers	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$2 all	\$2 all	\$37, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$80, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$5	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$20, sellers	
Pulper et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50 all	\$50 all		
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$82, buyers	3 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$100 all	\$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$25 all	\$35, buyers	5 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15 all	\$15 all	\$28 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25 all	\$25 all	\$69 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25 all	\$25 all	\$106 1/2, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1 all	\$1 all	\$48 1/2	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$20	
Sunk China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$25 all	\$4 1/2, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$5 all		
STROPS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 all	\$7 all	\$8 1/2	4 p.c.
Watson & Co. A. S. Limited	30,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$7.93, buyers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$10 all	\$20, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.

Para Rubber in London

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1893	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"Betsy" by F. C. Burnand at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
9.15 p.m.—"Betsy" by F. C. Burnand at the Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

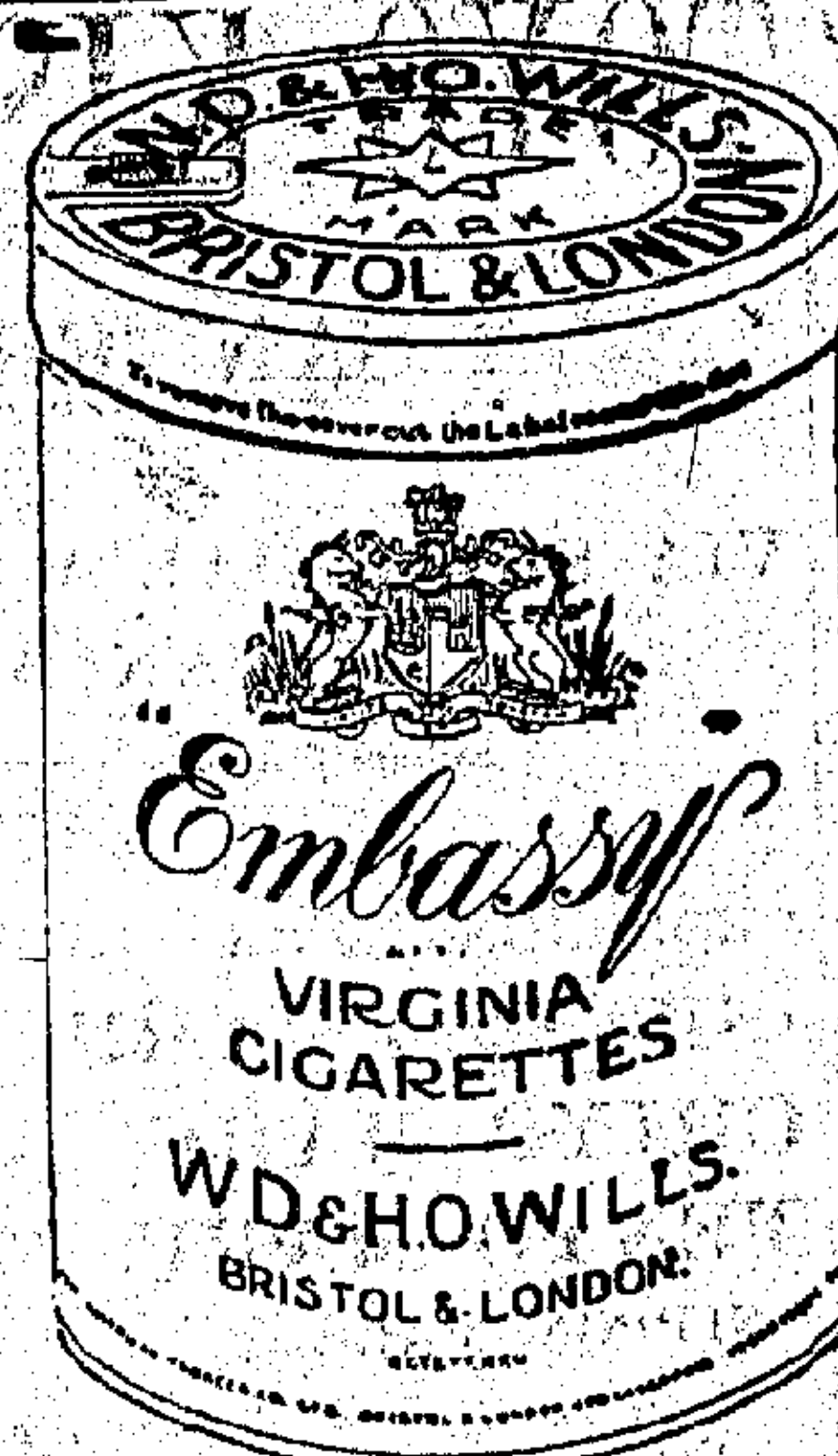
Saturday, 19th April.—
1 p.m.—Victoria Recreation Club Sports at the Club Ground, Happy Valley.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Collection of Porcelains, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
9.15 p.m.—"Betsy" by F. C. Burnand at the Theatre Royal.

Monday, 20th April.—
11 a.m.—Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Collection of Porcelains, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Tuesday, 21st April.—
11 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Collection of Porcelains, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 23rd April.—
Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 25th April.—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.



"EMBASSY" CIGARETTES
REPRESENT THE STANDARD BY
WHICH OTHERS ARE JUDGED.

PRICES:—
50's TINS... 75 CENTS.
25's TINS... 40 CENTS.
10's TINS... 20 CENTS.

99

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ARE TEMPTING.

HAND MADE

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

IS SIMPLY PURE, FRESH MILK.

IT POURS

out of the tin like Best Quality

FRESH MILK.

It is

NOT CONDENSED

neither does it contain any preservatives.

The quality is

ALWAYS UNIFORM.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door."—EMERSON.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents for the

PETTER GRAND PRIX SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

These Engines are

intended for Electric

Lighting, or pumping

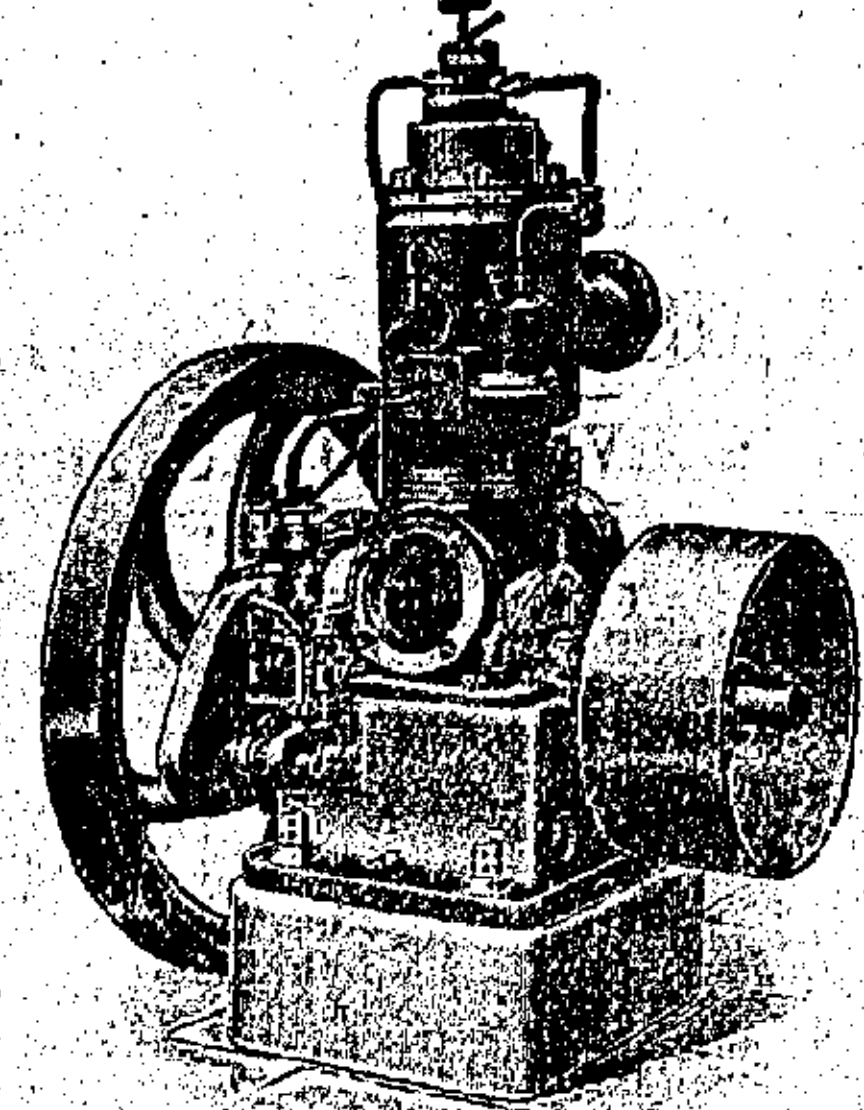
stations and industrial

purposes generally, and

are remarkable for their

simplicity and low oil

consumption.



Catalogues and full

particulars will be

applied on application

to the Agents and an

8 B.H.P. Motor may

be seen in their Show

Room—

14, DES VIGUEUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

PETTER'S: Celebrated HANDY-MAN KEROSENE Engines also in stock. These have already secured a large clientele in all parts of the world.

AMSTEL PILSENER BEER.

SPECIALLY PASTEURISED FOR USE IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

LIGHT, WHOLESOME AND PALATABLE.

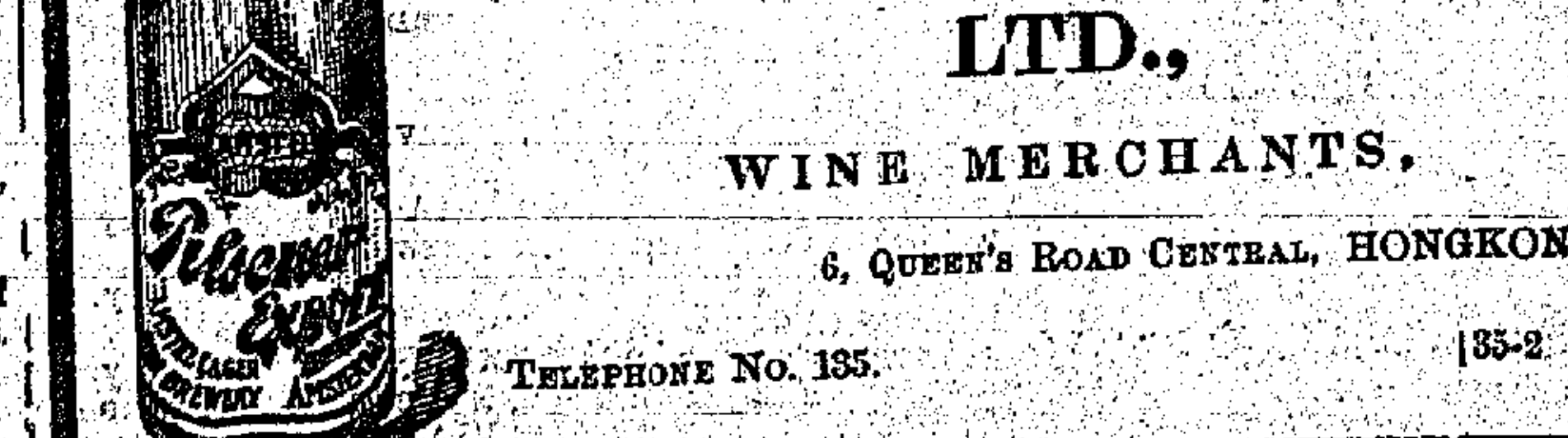
SOLE AGENTS.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 135.



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